CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Fire in the Interior of the Ancient Anglo-Saxon Church Edifice.

Flames Discovered Over the Altar in the East.

The Roof of the Building and the Shrine of St. Thomas a Becket in Danger.

Prompt and Efficient Exertion and the Conflagration Subdued.

Scene in the Aisles After the Disaster-Church Thanksgiving in the Ruins-Carelessness the Cause of Danger-The Insurance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1872.

A despatch dated in Canterbury this morning received in the city at the hour of eleven clock in the forenoon, reporting that fire had just proken out in the ancient cathedral of the metroolitan See of Kent, and that the seat of the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket, and of the tomos of the Black Prince and other warriors and famous pernages, would be endangered by the flames.

"The despatch says :- The fire was first discovered over the altar in the eastern end of the magnificent cathedral, and the dames are spreading rapidly. The firemen are on the ground, but no water can be obtained to throw upon the burning edifice."
PROGRESS OF THE CONFLAGRATION. ad despatch from Canterbury, written near

the scene of the disaster at eleven o'clock in the morning, came to hand in London at noon This telegram supplies the following particulars of the progress of the fire in the Cathedral:— The flames now have a perfect hold on the east-ern end of the root of the Cathedral, over the attar and sprine of st. Thomas a Becket.

The direction of the wind is favorable to the spread of the fire, and it is feared the entire struc-

ture will be destroyed. FIREMEN AND SOLDIERS AT WORK. supply of water has, fortunately, been obtained, and the firemen, assisted by the entire garrison of Canterbury, are making every effort to

CITIZEN ALARM. The citizens of Canterbury are slarmed and grieved universally, and the utmost excitement revails all over the limits of the corporation.

THE PLAMES EXTINGUISHED. despatch, dated in Canterbury at a still later hour than the foregoing, was received in the me-It supplies the welcome intelligence that "the fire in the cathedral has been extinguished." The fireion obtained control of the flames shortly before noon, and at half-past twelve o'clock the conflagration was suppressed. The engines, however, were still playing on the

THE HOPEFUL ASSURANCE MADE CERTAIN.

At the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon came

additional desputches from Canterbury stating:-The fire in the cathedral has been completely extinguished and the dremen have ceased playing on the building."
Fire companies, which were summoned from the neighboring towns when the total destruction of the cathedral was imminent, are now arriving at Canterbury, but their services are not required.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

The roof of the cathedral, to the extent of one hundred and fifty feet, was completely destroyed.

The shrine of St. Thomas & Becket has not been in-

The Mosaic pavement of the cathedral is covered with melted lead, which dropped from the burning

The altar was deluged with water.

The interior of the edifice is filled with smoke. Everything that could possibly be moved was got

It is hoped that when a thorough examination is made it will be found that the damage is not as erious as now appears.

THE INSURANCE.
Canterbury Cathedral is insured in the Sun In-

surance Company. The fire originated in the accidental unsetting of

a charcoal furnace which was being used by some workmen who were repairing the lead roof of the RELIGIOUS THANKSGIVING.

It has been the habit for the past three hundred years to hold religious services in the cathedral daily. This custom was not broken by the fire, as services were held after the suppression of the

History of Canterbury Cathedral. The Cathedral of Canterbury was the first seat of episcopal authority in Great Britain. that of the first Christian temple erected in England, the builders of which are re-puted to have been Christian soldiers of the Roman army. This edifice was turned from the uses for which it was built by the Saxons, who made it a place for their

Ethelbert the Fifth, King of Kent, became allied in marriage to Bertha, the daughter of Childebert, King of France, some time before the year 597, A. D. Queen Bertha was a zealous Christian, and had stipulated that she should be allowed to contime to attend the ceremonies of her faith in her new home. She therefore brought with her to England, as her chaplain, Luidhard, Bishop of Solssons. This prelate performed the ceremon the Catholic Church in the whilom Christian chapel, and thus it was again brought to the purpose for which it was devised. In the year above intioned Augustine, a Roman prelate, now known as a saint and often called the

APOSTLE OF GREAT BRITAIN. was sent by Pope Gregory the Great, with forty to cultivate the seed of faith that had been planted in England by Queen Bertha and her shipped in the church of Canterbury, and began his ministrations to the needs of the pagan among those interested in old Church history of the ficacy and propriety of those ministrations. With

those matters, however, this article has nothing to do. The heart of King Ethelbert had become attracted toward Christianity, and soon after his arrival in the country Augustine

BAFTIZED THE KING
In that faith. The new convert became zealons to further the spread of his religion. Augustine was soon after created an archishop, and Ethelbert, urged by Queen Bertha, presented him with the city of Canterbury, with all its dependencies, as his see, and thus the church of Canterbury became the cathedral. Augustine died, according to some authorities, in 604, A. D., and to others in 611, A. D., and his body was interred in the yard of a monastery he had instituted. It was afterward transferred to the north perch of the cathedral, and finally into its body. This structure of the

ROMAN CHRISTIANS,
with some alterations, is supposed to have continued to be used until the eighth century. Then, it is asserted by many authorities, archbishop Theodore began the erection of another building on its site. This edifice was finished by Archbishop Bregwine, in 760. Other equally good authorities, however, from comparing the figures on the capitals of the columns of both, conceive the origin of the undercroft of the cathedral to have been coeval with that of GRYMBALD'S CRYPT

at Oxford, which is believed to have been constructed in the ninth century. The primitive form of the cathedral guidee, as described by contempo-

rary writers, was very simple. It was that of a parallelogram. At its north and south sides, near the west end, there were towers of entrance porches. At its east side a part of the editice was raised on arches and terminated in a circle. Over this were two altars and a presbyterium; under it, a crypt or underroit, the floor of which was level with the choir. The architectural whims of the prelates and the repairing necessitated by the visits of fire have changed the building so that the edifice that was attacked by the flames yesterday had but little of the original building about it. The Architectural history
of the cathedral in the tenth and eleventh century is allied with the warlike occurrences of the period. In the year 805 it was greatly damaged by the invading Dames. It was immediately repaired and additions were made to it by Archbishop doe. In 101 the marauding Dames again invading England, and, anthasted by the desire to avenge the massacre of their countrymen on St. Brice's Day, in 1002, appeared before Canterbury. Elphege, a devout man, of great courage, was Archbishop. It is said that from the mertifications this prelate gave his fesh his body had become so attenuated that when he held up his haad

It was so wan and transparent of hue, You might have seen the morn shine throu You might have seen the moon sine through.

The heroic Elpiege nerved the citizens to defend their city stubbornly, and it was only taken by the marausers through the treachery of a citizen. The slege had lasted twenty days. The victors committed many crimes, but none more execracie than the immediate burning of the cathedral, in which many priests and women and children were hidden, and the later murder of the brave old prelate. The wails of the cathedral structure withshood the flames, and in lost the edifice was restored, upon the accession of king Canute to the throne. In lost it was again visited by fire. Again it was saved from total destruction, and when Lanfranc, Abbot of Caen, became Archbishop, he rebuilt it in nobler and more

aved from total destruction, and when Lanfranc, Abbot of Caon, became Archibishop, he rebuilt it in nobler and more

KLEGANT PROPORTIONS.

Lanfranc was an artist as well as a clergyman, and the magnificence in which he and his successors executed the improvements in the editice excited the displeasure of the economists of the period. King Henry has liberally donated for the restoration of the cathedral, and to him appealed the displeasure of the economists of the period. King Henry has liberally donated for the restoration of the cathedral, and to him appealed the displeasure for the economists of the period. King Henry has liberally donated for the restoration of the Church that was prevalent, for he expressed his pleasure to be permitted to belied the increasing prosperity of his holy mother, the Church." The church was again dedicated in 1114 by Archibishop Radulfus. The next event to be noticed, and which was the most important in the history of the cathedral, is the assassination of Archibishop Thomas-a-Becket. It is that crime which has given the cathedral the notoricty it has had since the occurrence, and without the occurrence of that singular the within its walls it would be known now only as an interesting memoir of antique architecture. The crime was perpetrated on the 2sth of December, 1170, by four men, unarrupulous in their loyalty to King Henry II. The history of the continual quarrelling of the ARCHBESHOP AND THE MONARCH, and the petitishness of the latter that compelled the crime, is too well known to call for rehearsal here. The murdered prelate was considered a martyr, and thousands every year made a pligrimage to the shrine of his body. Even King Henry, to procure absolution from the sin of having remotely caused the assassination of the Archibishop, was compelled to go to his tomo and do a painful penance for any and a night. The cathedral and its clergy. In September, 1174, another fire attacked the church and Consumed the canon and the procure of the children in the removed of the bui

THE COUNCIL OF THE CROWNS.

German and Russian Celebrities Arriving in the Prussian Capital.

Emperor William Reviewing the Guards-Programme for Prayer, Feasting and the Opera,

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, 1872. Duke Maximillan Joseph, of Bavaria, and Prince Gortschakoff have arrived here.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE GUARDS.

The Emperor William, accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas and a large and brilliant staff, in which there were many foreign officers, attended

The Emperor was on horseback, and showed no traces of his recent illness."

PROGRAMME FOR THE ROYALISTS.

The programme for Sunday and the following days has been arranged. On Sunday the three Emperors will attend divine service in the morning at their respective houses

of worship. They will afterwards lunch together at Babelsberg, and the day will close with a soirée at the

palace of the Crown Prince at Potsdam. On Monday there will be military manœuvres on

grand scale in the morning. Dinner will be given at the Imperial Palace, which will be followed by a soirée at the palace of Prince Charles.

Tuesday will open with army manœuvres; the sovereigns will dine together in public under canvas, and a court concert will be given in the even-

A grand hunt is also contemplated. VON MOLTRE AND OTHERS.

General Von Moltke arrived in the city to-day. Diplomats from all parts of Europe are coming.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Legal Preparation for the Next Tribunal Ses sion in Geneva-A Banquet To-Day, Despite a Mistake.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK PERALD.

GENRYA. Sept. 2, 1872. The counsel of the United States and Great Britain have prepared and put into printed form new reports, to be laid before the Board of Arbitration

at its sitting next Friday. A PLEASING BANQUET DESPITE A NEWS MISTAGE. Great preparations are being made for the ban nuet to the Arbitrators to-morrow night, which is given by Mr. Charles Bowles, of the banking firm of Bowles Brothers, and not by Mr. Samuel Bowles, as the similarity of names led the telegraph to state

THE SCHOEPPE TRIAL

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 3, 1872. On this, the sixth day of the Schoeppe trial, a number of witnesses were heard on minor points, and the will of Miss Steinecke was presented. Dr. 8. B. Keiffer, of Carlisie, was on the stand this after-noon. He contradicted Dr. Wood's evidence. His cross-examination was in progress when, about seven o'clock, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Commonwealth will probably close their evidence to-morrow, but the case will run into next week.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed the HERALD telegraph station at Whitestone yesterday :-Yacht Resolute, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Haten, from New Yacht Resolute. N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Haten, from New-port for New York.
Yacht Alarm, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Kingsland, from New-port for New York.
Yacht Dreadnaught, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Samuels, from Newport for New York.
Sloop yacht Vindex, N.Y.Y.C., arrived at Newport yesterday from the eastward.
Yacht Columbia, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lester Wallack, has been anchored for several days at Riverside harbor, Conn.

PERE HYACINTHE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Marriage of the Progressive Padre in the English Metropolis.

The Ceremonial Conducted as a Civil Contract.

An American Widowhood Consoled After Conversion to Spiritual Grace.

Sketch of the Famous Ex-Carmelite.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1872. Père Hyacinthe, the distinguished pulpit orator, was married in this city to-day. The ceremony was performed at the Marylebone Registry Office, one of the places licensed by the government for the declaration and enrolment of marriages made under the civil contract system, which has been legalized by Parliament, THE BRIDE.

thirty-nine years, an American widow, daughter of Amory Butterfield. The lady is known in Paris as one of Père Hyacinthe's Church converts.

The bride is Emilie Jane Merriman, aged

The Very Rev. Dean Stanley, Lady Stanley, his wife, with other distinguished personages, were present at the marriage,

Sketch of Perc Hyacinthe.
Charles Loyeon Hyacinthe was born at Orleans,
France, in 1821. On arriving at a proper age he
was sent to the University at Pau, where he completed his education. After having finished his theological studies he was, in 1853, ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and for a while officiated in the parish of St. Sulpice. Afterward he taught philosophy and theology in the Catholic universities of Avignon and Nantes. He subsequently entered the convent of the Barelooted Carmelite Friars, at Lyons, and became a member of that order, in connection with which he remained until the 20th of September, 1869, when he formally left it and the Church of Rome, of an peared by his letter of defence, published at the moment and subsequently. His eloquence as a preacher in Lyons soon began to attract atten tion, and crowds flocked to hear him. During the Advent (or ante-Christmas) season of 1863 he preached in Bordeaux, and in the Lenten season of 1864 at Perigueux. In 1864 he was called by the Archbishop of Paris to preach in the Church of the Madeleine, with which request he complied, and subsequently he preached a course of Advent ser-mons in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It was this series of discourses that gave him the brilliant reputation he enjoys as a pulpit orator. The beauty of his eloquence and the boldness of his utterances attracted universal attention, and when ever he held forth thousands of the most learned and intellectual of the Parisians, as well as listen to his sermons. Some idea of his power as à preacher may be formed from the following graphic sketch written by one of his hearers, a a preacher may be formed from the following graphic sketch written by one of his hearers, a Protestant gentleman, in 1867. The sermon here ailuded to was delivered in the Notre Dame Cathedral during the Lenten season. The writer says:— "But now the tail Swiss halberdier, making a passage along the sisle, announces the approach of fere Hyacinthe, and instantly this whole sea of faces is turned toward him, with an expression of sympathy so intense as seemed enough to electrify one who came in all simplicity and sincerity to bring to them the words of life. He followed slowly with his eyes cast down, his face paie, and, mounting the steps of the pulpit, he kneit down and buried his face in silent prayer. Then rising, he stood, with erect and majestic form, and for some moments regarded in silence those to whom he was to speak, while a deep sigh involuntary escaped from his large chest. Although I was already under the magnetism of this extraordinary man, my eye, as an artist, took in all the surroundings of the scene. In scenic effect nothing could exceed the beauty of the tableau—the dark backg ound of the pulpit, in ancient carved oak; the form of the preacher rendered more striking by the robe of his Order (he is a Carmelite monk, and wears a long serge gown, while the light from above fell upon his bare head, and his countenance, so sad and beautiful, yet responding with quick sympathy to all the regards turned toward him. Sirvely, the had studied all this misseen scene, he is a master in the art. He began to speak, and from that moment I wished to believe in the sincerity. In the piety, in the Caristian faith of this man—for if he is not all that he profanes the most beautiful gifts of Providence. Never did art more perfect captivate and control the human heart.

Father Hyacinthe visited the United States. He landed in New York from the steamship Percire on the 1sth of October, 1869, his advent and after clerical exertions marking a peculiar epoch in the history of the Church in America. Many of the Roman Catbolic clergy in the Old World and the New, it is said, sympathized and still sympathize with him in his effort against opiscopal rule as it is sometimes administered. He was "prohibited," so it is termed, by his quondam monastic superiors, but has outlived the consequences. Monsignor Felix Dupanloup, the distinguished Bishop of Orleans, reproved him in a circular, which was concluded by an invitation on the part of His Lordship requesting the Père to return to the fold. To this he replied as follows:— Father Hyacinthe visited the United States. He

PARIS. Sept. 25, 1869.

MONSKIGNEUR—I am much touched by the feeling which dictated the letter you addressed to me, and I am most grateful for the prayers you so kindly put up in my behalf, but I cannot accept either your reproaches or your connesls. What you qualify as a great fault committed I call a great duly accomplished. Be pleased to accept, Monseigneur, the homage of the respectful sentinents with which I remain, in Jesus Christ and Hi Church, your very humble and obedient servant,

BROTHER HYACINTHE.

The most prominent texts of the Père, of late have been single words or brief sentences, given out pretty much in this style:—"Love! Fldc.lty Marriage! Union of the Sexes! Increase and Multiply!"

ENGLAND.

Flow of the Emigrant Excdus to America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1872. The number of emigrants who embarked from the port of Liverpool for America during the month of August was 19,000.

HOLLAND.

The French Internationalists Closely Watched

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 8, 1872. French detectives are here closely watching the movements of the French members of the International Society who are attending the Cougress.

AUSTRALASIA.

Massacre of Foreigners by South Sea Islanders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Sept. 3, 1872. A despatch from Melbourne reports that the entire crew of the ship Lavinia were massacred by the South Sea Islanders.

MEXICO.

Origin and Ravages of the Fire in the Palace of the National Congress.

The Building Entirely Destroyed-The State Ar chives Saved-General Iturbide's Sword Said To Have Been Stolen-Masonie Honors to Juares's Memory—Revolutionist Agitation-Military Mutiny and Murder.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 27, Via Havana, Sept. 2, 1872. The fire in this city, which destroyed the palace of the National Congress, was caused by the negligence of a tinsmith while repairing the root. The powder and other explosive and inflam-mable materials stored in the building were removed the moment the fire was discovered

The archives of the Congress were also saved.

The utter uselessness of the fire engines made it impossible to stay the progress of the flames, and they were not extinguished until there was nothing left of the palace for them to feed upon.

It is reported that the historic sword of General Iturbide, the hilt of which was thickly studded with diamonds and other precious stones, was stolen in the confusion incident to the fire. BEALTH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Nelson, the American Minister, continues in bad health. PATRIOTIC ADVICE TO AN INTENDING TOURIST.

General Aureliano Rivera made a demand upor the government for a passport that he might be enabled to go abroad. The government refused to accede to his demand, and advised him to remain quietly in his own country. MASONIC MOURNING FOR JUAREZ.

The death of President Juarez was made the occasion by the Masonic fraternity for holding a Lodge of Sorrow in the Iturbide Theatre, where on the centre of the stage, was raised a heavily draped catafalque. The ceremonies were of a very imposing character, and were witnessed by a great throng of citizens. President Lerdo and other high dignitaries of the

State and muncipality were present. Ladies in the course of the evening several funeral ora-tions were pronounced. tions were pronounced. The whole affair has been strongly denounced by

the Catholic clergy.

IN MEMORIAM OF WAR.

Distinguished honors were recently paid at Cherubusco to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the battle at that place during General Scott's campaign. The greater part of the populace assisted

LEGISLATIVE IMPEACHMENT. General Garcia de la Cadena, one of the revolutionary leaders, is now a prisoner in Trinidad. The General is a member of the national Congress, and in accordance with the law, will be tried by that

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION. A new pronunciamento has been issued in Sina loa by the revolutionists lately-operating under the command of General Diaz

MUTINY AND MURDER. The soldiers of the regular army stationed at Guanajuato have mutinied, assassinated their commander and robbed the public treasury of \$50,000.

CUBA.

Sharp Fighting Between the Royalist Troops and Insurgents.

City Coachmen on Strike and an Exciting Contest Between "Cabbee" and the Crown-General Ceballos Holds the Reins of Power Firmly-Locomotion Impeded in the Streets of Havana.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Sept. 2, Via Kry West, Sept. 3, 1872. An official telegram says that a considerable

number of insurgents, commanded by Calixto Garcia, from the Holguin jurisdiction, attacked, on the 26th ult., the town of Baire Arriba, in the jurisdie tion of Bayamo.

forth and attacked the enemy, killing six and losing one soldier killed and four wounded. The Balen battalion came to the aid of the town, pursued the insurgents, and, after a forty hours' march, over took them in the mountains of Laguira. They attacked them and took their position after a two hours' fight, in which seven insurgents

and two Spanish soldiers were killed. "CABBEE" AND THE CROWN, OR THE "BOX" AGAINST THE BUREAU. Last week the Governor reissued his former orders about coachmen and draymen, who lately

had become unmindful of the ordinances. Yesterday morning the coachmen began to strike. The strikers, armed with sticks, assembled at different points in the city and prevented peaceab coachmen from working. After nine o'clock not a 3,000 public coaches in the city. It was feared that a serious disturbance would take place, when Gen eral Ceballos, accompanied by a few police officers, appeared in the street, leaving his coach with only his cane in his hand, and personally directed the Ceballos cowed the coachmen completely, and

the most daring slunk away. "CABBEE" UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL. At noon nine coachmen were arrested. The cavalry and police were patrolling the streets

The volunteers patrolled during the evening, and politely requested groups in the streets to disperse The ringleaders were handed over to the authori ties for trial.

THE PIPTH WHEEL WANTING. The coachmen supposed they would have things their own way, because the majority of them are Spaniards and volunteers; but the volunteers, in stead of supporting them, went against them. General Caballos remained in the palace all night,

giving orders and receiving reports. ON THE "RUNNERS" AGAIN. To-day the coaches are running sgain, and everything is quiet.

There were several cases yesterday of strikers beating coachmen who were unwilling to join in the strike. The energetic behavior of General Ceballos prevented a serious riot. The coachmer to-day are very tame. A commission of draymer lay and protested against the enforcement of the old law. General Ceballos found a portion of the complaint to be just, and promised a revision of the law, but refused to receive a commission from

the coachmen. The streets presented the appearance of Good

BRAZIL.

Restoration of Friendly Relations with the Argentine Confederation-Yellow Fever at Rio.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Lisson, Sept. 3, 1872. The Royal Mail steamship from Rio Janeiro ar-

General Mitre, the Envoy of the Argentine Con federation, still remains at Rio. The difficulty between Brazil and the Confederation has arranged and amicable relations resumed.

YELLOW FEVER. The yellow fever prevails to a slight extent in

VERMONT.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.

Republican Majority Something Over 25,000.

The Contest Everywhere Good-Natured and Orderly.

Not a Drunken Man in the State All Day.

The Counties All Republican-But Four Democrats and One Liberal in the House.

Morrill's Re-Election a Dead Sure Thing.

General Grantite Jubilation Over the Result.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3, 1872. The battle is over. The jig is up. The child is christened, and his name is Ulysses S. Grant, if the vote in this State to day is to be taken as a criterion of the feelings of the people. It has been a Waterloo defeat for the opposition. The gain for the administration is thus far more than thirty per cent upon the vote last year, and the majority for the republican candidate for Governor will be over twenty-five thousand. The struggle has been a severe one, and the victory is there-fore the more complete and significant. The liberals and democrats brought out their full strength, but the administration forces were too strongly entrenched and too well officered to be dislodged. The democratic papers were early prepared for the result. The liberal democratic candidate for Governor early in the day telegraphed as follows to the editor of the democratic organ in Montpeller:-"Bring out your big roosters and They've gone back on us." turn them bottom up.
Signed, GARDNER. The Senate is unanimously republican, possibly with one exception. The democrats have carried Swanton for representative. That is all so far as heard from.

That Greeley tidal wave seems to have been corked up so far as Vermont is concerned.

The Greeley Coalition a Dead Failure Scattering Democratic Gains—A Good-Natured Election and No Drunkenness— Republican Gain on the Vote of '70.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3-11 P. M. The democrats have gained considerably in a number of towns, especially in Rutland and Mont pelier, but not sufficient to affect the heavy republican majority heretofore reported. The coall tion seems to have been a complete failure; and whatever bargain may have been made between the administration party the opposition, by which the republican votes for democratic and liberal candidates for the Legislature were to be exchanged for the votes of the coalitionists for Governor does not appear to have been kept on the part of the majority. It is pretty certain that about as many disaffected lemograts joined the republicans as liberal repub licans joined hands with the democrats. But three or four democrats have been elected to the Legis or four democrats have over the liberal. In about lature thus far, and only one liberal. In about seventy towns heard from at the time of sending this despatch the vote shows a republican majority of 8,813, against 8,034 in 1870. One thing was remarkable. At all the voting places the best of humor everywhere prevailed, and many a joke was passed be tween the contestants. Not a fight occurred a ited, and not a drunken man was to be seen. Ben nington, the residence of the liberal candidate for Governor, stood by him, and paid him the compliment of a handsome increase on the vote of 1870,

More Republican Gains-Morrill To Be Re-elected Senator-The Probable Majority 27,000-General Rejoicing of the Friends of the Administration.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt .- Midnight, Reports continue to come in showing r There are now about ninety towns heard from

In several places the democrats did not get a single vote. From calculations made up to this hour it is estimated that the republican majority will reach that for Governor in 1868, when it was about twenty-seven thousand. The members elect to the Legislature are not of a very extraordinary

intellectual calibre.

Senator Morrill does not apprehend that the coalition between the democrats and the solitary liberal in the House will jeopardise his re-election The republicans are jubilant all over the State to

quiet as lambs. The Day in Burlington-Heavy Vote and Republican Victory - Everything Or-derly Through the Day, but a Grand Splarge in the Evening-Guns of Re-

night while the democrats and liberals are as

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 8, 1872. To-day occurred the State election of Vermont and a heavy vote has been polled. Both parties have done their utmost-the liberal democratic to cut cown the heretofore republican majorities and the latter to hold their own and even attempt larger things than formerly. In this city the canvass has been thorough and the excitement in politics has run higher than
ever before, owing to the multitude
of manufacturing establishments and their constant increase, which attracts a good number of the foreign element. The liberal democrats have hoped for better things this year, and some have even been so hopeful as to expect to elect their repre-sentative to the State Legislature.

THE CENTRE OF THE FIGHT.

The large share of the interest has centred in the contest over city representative. Both parties have been thoroughly organized—the Grant party with their Grant and Wilson clubs of older voters and tanners among the young men, and the Greeley party with their clubs and young woodchoppers. Every exertion had been made to reach every voter in the city, and the rush to the voting lists, previous to the election, for the regis-tering of names, was as exciting as the election itself. There has been some disaffection in the republican ranks over the nominee for Representative, and a portion of them had put up a temperance candidate (Russell), which had given the liberals some hope, but this morning it was announced that Russell had withdrawn and the contest lay between Ballou, republican, and Roberts, liberal democrat, which encouraged the republicans.

THE VOTING.
The moment the polls were opened the work commenced and the voting was brisk up to the moment of closing. Although there was the most intense excitement no serious disturbance oc curred during the voting, which was carried on onletty and like clockwork from the fact that none could vote except those whose names were regis tered. Both parties had a vast array of teams to bring in voters and were dashing about in all parts of the city with their colors flying and labelled with the names of their respective candidates. As the others came in they remained around the polls, and it soon became a matter o considerable difficulty to make one's way to the ballot box. The city seemed to give itself up to the work, business generally being at a stand still By order of the Mayor all the saicons had been closed and little drunkenness was to be seen. As the time approached for the closing of the box of

ontative the crowd became immense and the excite. and more intense, although every one seemed to be a good spirits. When THE RESULT

Ballou, republican, had toy majority, the republican enthusias a knew no bounds and cheer upon chee. - rent the air. Hats were thrown up and a good numbe. rushed off to congratulate the elected candidate, was soon found. He addressed the crowd who had collected

In the meantime a piece of artillery had been planted in the City Park and was belching forth the republican victory, each volley being accompanied by a round of cheers. The streets continue to be occupied by excited groups, talking over the situation and the returns as they come in from different quarters, and in some cases the feeling which has been bottled up all day has found vent and some disturbance has ensued. The bulletin of the Free Press has been constantly crowded by an anxious clowd, reading the returns as they are added to the list. The vote of this city stood :- For Governor-Converse, 895; Gardner, 720. Republican majority, 175. City Representative-Bailou, 833; Roberts, 726; scattering, 4. Republican mas jority, 103. St. Albans gives a republican majority of 587, in a vote of 1.007 on Representative.

Latest from the Field of Battle-Receive ing the Returns-Republican Enthq-sinsm Growing Hourly More Intense-A. Free Supper and a Band-At Least \$5,000 Majority.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 3-Midnight. The returns show a very heavy vote. Large republican gains, some towns which have been claimed as going for Gardner giving large republican majorities. Some towns have been very close on town representatives, in some cases having to take three or four ballots where there were split tickets. The Grant and Wilson club rooms of this city have been thronged all the evening, awaiting returns and listening to speeches from some of the republican ominees-Lieutenant Governor Taft, Bigelow, Sheriff Drew and others. The intensest enthusiasm prevails over the returns. Tables are spread with free lunch, and a band is in attendince. From returns up to midnight from ninety towns the republicans claim a republican majority

THE LATEST.

No Doubt About the Result-The Totals So Far as Known-Five Democrats

and One Liberal Republican in the Legislature.

Mosyretisa, Vt., Sept. 3—Midnight.

Nothing has been manipulated at ten proceed, change the aspect as telegraphic at ten proceed. Eighty-six towns give Converse 22,001 and Gard, ner 9,222. These towns embrace about one-half the vote of the State. One hundred and one towns return nmety-five republicans, five democrats and one liberal republican to the Legislature.

FRANCE.

Collision of Authority Between the Municipal and National Powers.

City Agitation in Lyons-Soldiers Assailed by Mob-Memories of the War-Napoleon Sued in the Courts.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 3, 1972. There is a collision of authority at Lyons between the municipal and national branches of the government, which causes much feeling and excitement. The City Council had removed certain ecclesias tical teachers from the schools. The national The citizens several times collected in large numbers in the streets to protest against the restoration of the teachers. The government was at last obliged to call on the military to disperse the gatherings and prevent their recurrence.

A most at Narbonne to day assaulted the sentries and petted them with stones. The assailants were quickly dispersed by the troops, and ten of the ringleaders were arrested. Rigorous measures are expected in consequence of this outbreak.

MEMORIES OF THE WAR.
M. de Remusat declared to day before the Permanent Committee of the Assembly at Versailles that the "military party" in Germany were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Peace and with M. Bis. marck, because France is permitted to retain the fortress of Belfort.

NAPOLEON IN COURT.

The publishers of Napoleon's "Life of Cesar" have brought a suit against the ex-Emperor for violation of contract. SERIOUS AND ALARMING REPORTS PROM SOUTH The government has received information from South America that several French residents have been assassinated in Paraguay, and among them

M. Decosarts, the representative of France pro

tem. in the absence of the regular Ambassador to hat country. The advices are vague and undated, and lack confirmation.
CITIZEN AGITATION IN SEDAN. The Patrie continues the publication of statements relative to the position of affairs between France and Germany, which tend to have a disquicting effect upon the public mind. The inhabitants of Sedan are draping their houses and avenues in anticipation of the aniversary of the capture of Sedan by the Germans

occupying that place threaten to forcibly remove MAILS FOR EUROPE.

and it is said that the German troops now partially

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents

Mosquito Bites.-Burnett's Kalliston A .- Gentlemen's Hate, Fall Style for 1872, are ready for inspection and sale at ESPEN-SCHEID'S, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street,

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A. A. A.—Politics and Hats.—The Presidential campaign must increase the demand for gentlemen's HATS. All right, ENOX, of 212 Broadway, is prepared to supply it, with his Fall style just introduced call upon him. A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Open from S.A. M. to S.P. M.

A.—Napoleon's Dining Service,
manufactured at Sevres for use at the Tulleries, being
stored in the portion of the Louvre not destroyed by fire,
was afterwards disposed of at auction by order of the
French sovernment.
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., 636 Brondway, at great expense, secured a small service of it consisting of zepiece, together with the costly Table Linen, including
Napkins woven with the imperial arms, which cost
originally \$450, gold, per dozen.
The above Service is now on exhibition and for sale at

A.—Herds of 'Em,
Chicker than Ruffaloes on the Plains in grass time, are the ockroaches, Croton Bugs and Bed Bugs in thousands of tenement house, private dwellings, hotels and steamers at this season wipe them out with KNOWLES' INSEUD-DESTROYER. Open the campaign at once. Sold by druggists and grocers. Depot, No. 7 Sixth avenue.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.-This Splendid Patent Open Work Political Banners

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wail se

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Cresta Coata of Arms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards, J. WARDELL, 392 Broadway (established 1840)